PRICE THREE CENTS.

HAS FRANCE RECEDED?

REPORTS THAT A COMPROMISE HAS BEEN

REACHED.

LORD DUFFERIN AND M. DEVELLE SAID TO HAVE AGREED UPON A SETTLEMENT OF THE TROUBLE-PREPARATIONS TO EN-PORCE THE BLOCKADE STILL GOING ON AT BANGKOK, HOWEVER.

London, July 27 .- The "Pall Mall Gazette" that is deserving of the highest respect that the Franco-Slamese difficulty has been settled. France abandoned her claims to the territory lying be-

Sir Charles Dilke said in an interview this evening that he believed Lord Dufferin and M. Develle had reached an agreement by which France would abandon her claims to the Upper Mekong. "Of course," he added, "the surrender will be glossed over by some form of compromise, but I cannot imagine England's agreeing to anything else."

The Standard's' Paris correspondent says: "I gather that M. Develle and Lord Dufferin have agreed to a compromise on the frontier question. The newspapers have no inkling of this, and are as aggressive as ever."

The Bangkok correspondent of "The Times" "Every steamer here cleared out Wednesday, except the Hydra, which carries the mail. She sailed for Singapore to-day. The captain of the Forfait has given notice that the blockade began from 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Proceedings will be taken according to international law and treaties against vessels trying to violate the blockade. It closes completely bay of Bangkok in addition to the whole Siamese coast and the islands northward of the line running between the Malay and Indo-Chinese peninsulas along the thirtcenth parallel of latitude. Perfect calm prevails here. The Swift, a British warship, has left here to recruit the health of her crew at sea. Only three gunboats remain, representing England, Germany and Holland.

The Peking correspondent of "The Standard" says: "While China is not likely to attempt to enforce her suzerain rights so long as the scene of conflict shall be limited to the Menam and the lower Mekong, I can state positively on the highest authority that she is fully determined to uphold her dominion on the upper Mekong. If France encroaches above latitude 21 degrees she will find China in her path."

Paris, July 27.-Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, had a conference with M. Develle, the Foreign Minister, this morning. This afternoon the following semi-official statement was

"It may be taken for granted that France intends in the first place to settle the questions of treaty violations and national dignity which have been created by Siam's attitude. France's rule of action will be not to allow any foreign inter- Mr. Chamberlain at this point. He waited two

ference in this matter." Bangkok, July 27 .- Notice was given to-day of the blockade by the French fleet. Outgoing vessels have been warned that they must clear from Bangkok and Koh-si-Chang before Saturday, or submit to detention. The blockade will extend along the entire north coast of the Gulf of Siam. The French fleet, with M. Pavie, French Min-

ister Resident, has gone to Koh-si-Chang. The general expectation is that early in August the French fleet will attack Bangkok and land ne 5,000 men. There is little doubt here that France's purpose is to make Siam a French colony.

Siamese Government is exceedingly anxious to avoid open warfare. When the gunboat Lutin was at the Menam bar early this morning the Foreign Minister sent to M. Pavie a note to the effect that the King and his advisers were most anxious believed by the English residents to be vain.

Unless England intervenes to assist in a settlement of the dispute, tifere can be little expectation or even hope that France will refrain extreme measures.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE DEFINED

LORD ROSEBERY'S STATEMENT TO THE PEERS.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS REFUSED TO INTERVENE, CONFINING HERSELF TO THE PROTECTION OF THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF HER

SUBJECTS-HER ADVICE TO SIAM. London, July 27 .- In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced that he could not make a full statement regarding Siamese affairs until he received a report from Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to France, as to what had taken place Foreign Minister. This interview took place yesterday, and the report of the British Ambassador

Lord Rosebery assured the House that he had no reluctance to take the members into his confidence, but he could not give the desired information solely because M. Develle had not been able to re Lord Dufferin until yesterday. He added that it might be desirable again to define the attitude of the Government. From the outset of the trouble Great Britain had refused to intervene in the dispute, upon the merits of which the Government did not feel called upon to express an opinion. It had therefore confined itself to providing for the safety of British lives and interests in Bangkok. It was to be regretted that some persons appeared to sus-pect that in those provisions, which were none too extensive to be taken among a large Oriental population, was encouragement to the Siamese to per-severe in a hopeless resistance of the French. It was hardly necessary to state that the British Government had from the beginning sedulously avoided giving any advice to Siam except when she had asked for it, but Great Britain had urged her to make terms as quickly as possible with her powerful neighbor.

Nevertheless, the Britisl. Government was by no means indifferent to what was now going on in Siam. Great Britain had first place in the great commercial interests there, her shipping amounting to \$7 per cent of the tonnage, and her trade to 97 of the total value. For this reason he regretted that France deemed that a blockade was necessary. This blockade might raise some ques tions of international law, but Great Britain had not yet had formal notice of its establishment, erhaps it was not too much to hope that the necessity might yet be averted. The proposed territorial arrangement attendant upon the involved matters that concerned Great Britain. The Government was glad to believe that France was no less alive than Great Britain to the value of Siamese independence, regarding it as a matter importance that France and Great Brtain should not have coterminous frontiers, because would involve both countries in great military expenditures and create great liability to

Lord Rosebery concluded by stating that the papers, which he would lay upon the table at the earliest possible moment, would embrace the negotiations that had been carried on for the last

THE NEW-YORK IN RACING TRIM.

Southampton, July 27.-The American Line steamwhich went to Tilbury to have her bottom scraped and painted, returned to this port the combatants. Both screents-at-arms forced their way through the thick of the fight, but as rd. She will sail for New-York on Saturday, regular schedule date,

THE COMMONS ALL AFLAME. | ADMIRAL TRYON RESPONSIBLE.

SHE MAY ACCEPT SIAM'S TERMS SCENES OF WILD DISORDER ATTEND CLOS-URE ON THE HOME RULE BILL

> CHAIRMAN MELLOR POWERLESS-JOSEPH CHAM-BERLAIN'S REPLY TO MR. GLADSTONE STARTS A STORM UNPARALLELED SINCE THE DAYS OF PARNELL-ALL TEENTH AND SIXTEENTH

London, July 27 .- On the Government prothis afternoon says: "We learn from an authority gramme 10 o'clock this evening was the hour set for the closure of the debate in committee on the Home Rule bill. The parts of the bill left over has agreed to accept Siam's proposals, and has for the discussions of the last week and for the divisions this evening were the new financial tween the eighteenth and twenty-third parallels clauses, the schedules and the preamble. The galleries of the House were filled with people expecting an exciting scene at the close of the committee's labors. Few members were absent from the benches on the floor of the House.

> The proceedings early in the evening were tame John Clancy (Parnellite), Member for enough. North Dublin County, moved an amendment to the effect that the Imperial Government should guarantee to Ireland £500,000 annually during the provisional period of six years.

> Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amend-The financial scheme under discussion, he said, provided fully for the equitable, and even liberal, treatment of the new Irish Government. If the estimates, which had been made with the greatest care, were realized, Ireland would have £512,000 annually assured to her.

> Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet, also spoke against Mr. Obscure members continued Clancy's motion. the debate until 9:45, or just fifteen minutes before the closure was to be applied.

CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO GLADSTONE.

Then Joseph Chamberlain rose to deliver the final broadside of the Opposition. He was still hoisted. smarting under the lash which Mr. Gladstone swung on Tuesday evening, and spoke with corresponding bitterness. After a few scornful and biting words as to the conduct of the Ministers, fore he proceeded he began giving his opinion of the closure as applied by the Government. The members were referred to the Victoria's midshipman in warm words about to wirness the last scene in a discreditable of praise. He touchingly alluded to the Rev. Samuel about to witness the last scene in a discreditable The debate on the financial clauses had

mere sham. The Government had stood over friend and fee alike, ready to let fall the guilletine without regard for justice or constitutional rights. The Irish members as well as the Unionists were anxious to discuss at length the important financial questions presented by the new clauses, but such discussion was to be cut short. The bill had been changed in its most vital features; still, no debate was regarded as necessary, since, whatever was altered, the bill was always found perfect by the adherents of the Prime Min-

Jeers from the Irish, cheers from the Unionists and counter-cheers from the Liberals interrupted or three minutes before the confusion abated sufficiently for him to speak without effort. He then proceeded thus:

"The Prime Minister calls 'black,' and his adherents say it is good. The Prime Minister calls white, and they say it is better. (Unionist laughter.) It is always the voice of God. Never since the time of Herod has there been.

BREAKING OF THE STORM.

Mr. Chamberlain get no further. Immediately after resuming his speech he had been warned from the Irish benches that a storm was gather-He could hardly have expected the sudder ing. with which it broke, for, with his halffinished reference to Herod, there came from the Nationalists such a rear of indignation as has not been heard in the House since the days of Parhe tried to talk on. His voice was inaudible to the members on the next bench. He turned toward and mailclous rumors had been circulated to the the Nationalists, and shrill yells of execration rose above the uproar. T. P. O'Connor sprang to his feet and, leaning toward Mr. Chamberlain, shouted "Judas" so loudly that the epithet could be heard throughout the House. The rest of the Irishmen took up the cry, and for half a minute shouted "Judas" in chorus. THE CHAIRMAN'S VOICE DROWNED BY YELLS.

Meantime the clock struck 10. Chairman Mellor tried to put the closure, but his voice could not be heard amid the shouts of the Irish and the Unionists. Then came a scene unprecedented in parliamentary history. Mr. Mellor gave in a weak voice the customary directions to clear the House for a division. As the disorder subsided preparations were made to execute these The Conservatives, however, flatly directions. refused to quit the House. Vicary Gibbs, Gibson Bowles and William Hanbury shouted to the chairman that he must first call Mr. O'Connor to order for having called Mr. Chamberlain names. at his second interview with M. Develle, the French Mr. Mellor protested that he had not heard the epithets in question. Nobody told him what Mr. O'Connor had said, so he sat helpless and unenlightened before the House, while the members crowded forward in excited groups, shaking their fists and shouting their demands. Gibbs, Bowles and Hanbury got together, and, to make themselves heard, shouted in chorus at Mr. Mellor: Will you direct that those words be taken

Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Edward Clarke got hold of Mr. Gibbs and started him for the front bench, so that he might elucidate the cause of the row to Mr. Mellor, who was making strenuous but vain efforts to hear what the grievance of the Tory trio was. Mr. Gibbs tried to go forward, but in the general jostling and shouting he was pushed about and so confused that he gave up his purpose, and Mr. Meller remained uninformed.

"TIM" HEALY GETS HIS HAT SMASHED. Meantime half of the Unionists had climbel to the benches and were shouting "Gag!" "Gag!" Others were struggling in the aisles or between the benches with Radical, Liberal or Irish antagonists. Curses, yells of pain and gross insults were heard on every side. John Logan (Liberal) ran down to the first Opposition bench and began upbraiding Edward Carson, a Tory. As he shook his fist under Mr. Carron's nose, George Wyndham and William Fisher jumped to the assistance of their party colleague, seized Mr. Logan by the neck, threw him to the floor head first, and then bundled him under a bench. Somebody smashed "Tim" Healy's high hat down over his eyes, Healy tore off the hat and sprang into the aisle in full fighting posture, just as Mr. Hanbury, still shouting that the chairman must name Mr. G'Connor, was trying to get by. Mr. Hanbury was knocked over a bench by the force of the collision before Mr. Healy got in a blow.

A free fight then broke out at the top of the gangway. The centre of it was William Redmond (Parnellite), who had taken advantage of the general license to push over Colonel Saunderson, the champion of the men of Ulster. Saunderson was rescued and led an attack on the Parnellites. Blows were struck right and left. Members fell and were picked up by their friends to fight again. The whole space between the front benches was filled with a struggling, cursing mass of members, striking, clawing and upsetting each Manful efforts were made to separate

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893.—TEN PAGES.

VERDICT OF THE VICTORIA COURT-MAR-TIAL

CAPTAIN BOURKE AND THE OTHER SURVIVING OFFICERS OF THE LOST BATTLESHIP ACQUITTED OF ALL BLAME-AD-MIRAL MARKHAM'S ACTION

REGRETTED. Valetta, Malta, July 27.-The court-martial appointed to inquire into the loss of the battleship Victoria to-day rendered its decision in the case of Maurice A. Bourke, captain of the Victoria. The court found that no responsibility attached to Captain Bourke for the disaster, and he was therefore acquitted of all blame.

verdict of the court-martial was that the accident was entirely du Vice-Admiral Tryon. All the survivers were ac-

The prosecution closed yesterday, and Captain Bourke at the opening of the court this morning rend his defence. He reviewed the evidence tail, paying particular attention to the testimony had been given regarding the responsibility for the disaster. He said that the question was whether he, with Vice-Admiral Tryon beside him on the charthouse of the Victoria, ought to have acted independently. The court alone could answer He could not say what he should have done if Vice-Admiral Tryon had not there, but his feeling was that he should have taken more strenuous action at an early period of the manoeuvre without the sanction of Vice-Admiral, and should have sent aft and informed him of what he had done.

Captain Bourke further said that when he was talking with Vice-Admiral Tryon just before the collision he told the Admiral that eight cable engths would be a better distance to be observed by the two columns than six cable lengths, The sulted any one during the manoeuvres. Captain Bourke left the cabin, not knowing what was soing to happen. He was apprehensive of the result of the order, but his faith in Vice-Admiral Tryon's The signal was spemaster mind reassured him. The signal was signal, and its meaning could not have been mistak Vice-Admiral Tryon himself ordered it to be

I urged the Vice-Admiral repeatedly," said Captain Bourke, "when a collision appeared imminent, to do something." At this point Captain Bourke was overcome by grief, and it was some time be-

When he continued the reading of his defence he Morris, the chaplain of the Victoria, who was on deck to the end exhorting the crew to be steady, and who perished while trying to save others. He concluded with a glowing eulogy of Vice-Admiral Tryon, referring to him as "my best and kindest friend."

An archam did not carry out his original intention and ignore the signal displayed by the Victoria, in attempting to obey which the Camperdown rammed and sank the Victoria. The court added, however, that it would be fatal to the best interests of the service to say that he was to blame for carrying out the directions of the Commander-in-Chief, who was present in person.

SERVIAN TROUBLES CULMINATING.

THE YOUNG KING SUMMONS M. CHRISTICS TO HELP HIM OUT OF A CRISIS. Belgrade, July 27.-The troubles between the

Radicals, the party in power, and the Liberals, who were ousted on April 13 last, when King Alexander declared himself of age and assumed kingly power, have resulted in a crisis in the Government. King Alexander has surroused in Christics, who was Prime Minister during part of the reign of King Mian, father of King Alexander, and is conferring with him as to the course to be followed.

M. Christics was Prime latter part of the reign of King Milan, and also was practically the only ruler of Servia for a few days. It was to him that, on January 7, 1889, affairs when he abdicated the crown in favor of his young son Alexander, and when the tripleheaded regency had not yet been chosen by the Mr. Chamberlain was plainly startled, but Skuptchina, or National Assembly, M. Christics ed before as Servian Minister to had been sent to Vienna by Milan in order to give greater liberty to the alleged passion of the King for the beautiful wife of the Minister. The present action of Alexander in Minister. The present action of Alexander in calling M. Christics to his aid adds one more and a definite denial to those rumors.

But this action is calculated to cause anxiety to the

friends of Servia. Affairs had proceeded quietly there since the abdication of Milan; the three political parties, Radical, Liberal and Progressist, had replaced each other in power without revolutionary movements, and with only the chronic accompaniment of some street riots. Finally the ing King made a coup d'état by which he proclaimed himself of age some time before he had attained his legal majority. The Liberal party was put out of the Ministry which it had occupied a few months, the Regency was abolished, and a new Skuptchina was elected last spring. The dicals, who are, in fact, the great popular party, were returned to the Chamber with a crushing mawere returned to the Chamber with a crusmoss jority, and the few Progressist Deputies madailiance with them. Unfortunately, the Raemajority voted for the impeachment of the for Liberal Ministers, who had been dismissed by young King Alexander, when he made his effect. This measure revived political pass and the Progressist leader, M. Garahanine, clared against the impeachment. Still, the has proceeded for some days, and one of its results seems bound to end in a dissolution of Cabinet and in the renewal of political agitatio Servia.

TO HAVE A RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

THE LEGATION AT WASHINGTON TO BE MADE AN EMBASSY SOON.

Petersburg, July 28.-The Russian Legation in Washington will soon be raised to an Embassy.

THE TRANSATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE. London, July 27.-Several questions were asked by members in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the transatlantic mail service. Arnold regard to the transatiantic mail service. And Moriey, the Postmaster-General, replied that the Postoffice Department had decided to abandon as too costly the experiment that had been tried of forwarding the American mails to London by a special train. If a steamer arrived at Queenstown when the ordinary rail services could not be availed of, her mails could not be landed with advantage at that port. Henceforth they would be taken to Liverpool. Mr. Morley added that he did not think this plan would make much difference to those concerned. The special train experiment had involved an expenditure of the every time that it had been tried, and special trains had been engaged about a dozen times a year.

LORD DUNRAVEN TO SAIL ON AUGUST 12. London, July 27.-Lord Dunraven, owner of the win the America's Cup, expects to sail for York on August 12. The object of his early visit to the United States is to witness the prelin races between the American yachts to decide which of them will defend the cup against the Vaikyrie. date for the sailing of the Valkyrie has n yet been fixed. She has engagements in several British regattas yet to be held, and she will de-fend the Cape May Cup against the American yacht Navakoe, which is now in racing trim at Southampton.

LOSS OF THE RUSSIAN WARSHIP VITIAZ. San Francisco, July 27.—Just before the steam-ship Oceanic left the wharf at Hong Kong, particulars were received of the wreck of the Russian cruiser Vitiaz off the coast of Corea. Two officers and fifteen of the crew were drowned or missing. in which she had struggled for three days. 11 was caught by the outer rim of the storm. the morning of June 17 the storm broke with great violence, throwing the ship on her beam ends. The vessel was further disabled on June 13, so that she was practically at the mercy of the wind and waves. She struck the submerged reef on June 14. No information about the way in which the greater part of the crew was saved had been re-ceived at Hong Kong when the Oceanic sailed.

WILLIAM PLIMLEY REMOVED. BOODY CHANGES FRONT.

HE OBEYS BROOKLYN'S RING.

BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN'S INFLUENCE OVER THE MAYOR.

HE NO LONGER OPPOSES THE REDUCTION IN THE TAX ASSESSMENT OF THE ELE-VATED ROADS-A PLAINTIVE PLEA

stealth his right hand is sure to let the world ow what he is doing with his left, and he is obliged to reverse himself. No clearer illustration of the domination exercised over him by the McLaughlin ring has appeared than was dised at the hearing given by the Board of Asors vesterday in the matter of the application of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company for reduction in its assessed valuation. plication was made a few days ago, and when the Mayor heard of it he called President Wilson, of the Department of Assessment, to him and toll him that he thought no reduction should be made. This evidence of independent action on the part of the Mayor carried consternation to the m bers of the "gang," which holds stock in the Brooklyn Elevated Company, of which Anthony Barrett, one of "Boss" McLaughlin's right-hand They brought influence to men, is trustee. bear upon the Mayor to secure a withdrawal of any pressure he might bring assessors whom he appoints. bear upon the Before the hearing yesterday, Frederick Uhlmann, the nominal president of the company; Anthony Barrett, the virtual president, and W. N. Cohen, the counsel, called on the Mayor and the president of the assessors, in the office of the former They heard from Mr. Boody the statement that he wished in no way to influence the action of the assessors, and he directed Mr. Wilson to convey this official expression of opinion to his associate

After this exhibition of shameful subserviency to the corporation interests of the men who made him Mayor, Mr. Boody shook hands with his visitors, who then proceeded to the Department of Assessment. Mr. Barrett announced that Messrs. Thimann and Cohen would argue for a reduction of the assessed valuation of the property of the ooklyn Company and also of the Kings County Company from \$200,000 to \$176,000 a mi'e, on the ground that the courts fixed the valuation at \$240,000 a mile last year, and that 70 per cent of this was all the city should tax upon. President Wilson then said: "I desire to say that the Mayor sent for me this morning and, as there is an impression abroad that he opposes any reduction of the assessment of the elevated companies, he wishes me to say to the board in the strongest manner possible that in no way has he wished or tried to influence any member of the board in relation to this assessment. He desires the matter to rest exclusively with the board and that each ember shall vote upon it in accordance with his own indement. The assessors were appointed for

Mr. Cohen than repeated the arguments he preented last week and said that the trolley was making inroads upon the companies' receipts, and they would feel compelled to appeal to the courts if the reduction was not granted.

President Uhlmann reported figures showing a loss of 10 per cent in receipts on account of the apetition. There was danger of a deficiency if business did not improve. The present loss was \$300 a day from the trolley.

Mr. Barrett, a trustee, made a long and at that he would ask nothing which it was not just "which went racing through the city," making better time than elevated trains, and killing a man every day. Three-fourths of the development of the city in the last ten years was due to the elevated roads, he declared, but the men who invested in them had not received any return for their money.

"I have almost every dollar I own invested in the new man was selected as a spy to trump in the last election came out for Grover Cleveland. Now he has his came out for Grover Clevelan

"I have almost every dollar I own invested in the Brooklyn company," he continued, "and I don't expect any returns for it, though my children may. I am poorer than any man in this Board," he added, with tears in his voice, "poor in paper-in bad-paying paper- and I want some little income on my money. As it is, I am absolutely poor. The papers say that Mr. Barrett is \$3 a trustee for many stackholders. Yes, I am, but the it is the trustee of willows and orphans whose money is invested in this company. I raise my hand and make oath that I am truster for those widows and orphans who, when, on my advice, they invested their money, expected to get a profit in five years. I have to advance money from my pocket so that they can carry their stocks and bonds until they can secure an income. Are you going to give way to public clamor? Are you going to give way to public clamor? Are you going to drive us to the courts? We will never pay upon \$200,000 a mile. We will fight it to the bitter end. The Mayor does not want to influence you and he wants it distinctly understood that your action is to be guided by your own judgment, and that you are not to be affected by his individual opinion. Inasmich as the Mayor interfered in this matter, he had to take the proper position he has or we would appeal to the courts on that issue. All we ask is justice.

Mr. Parrett maintained that all elevated roads should go untaxed for ten years, and that no other city than Brooklyn would tax them for that pixed. He referred to "agitators and yelpers" who were always reflecting on the motives of

that p kind. He referred to "agilators and yeigers" who were always reflecting on the motives of public officials and received more consideration than was due them. He believed on investigation that they would be found rotten to the core. Every Improvement in the city had been fought by the "leather breeches and reformers." Lying reports had been sent out about the affairs of Brooklyn, when, in fact, it was the less governed and most economically administered city in the verid. But above should not prevent the doing of justice. All he asked was for the valuation to be placed where the courts nut it. In further reference to the Mayor's interference, he said it was unwarranted, and that the Mayor had done the right thing in retracting his opinions, so far as they were designed to influence the Board.

Several of the assessors desied that the Meyor had sought to influence them, and others kent silent. President Wilson said that the was no polities in the Board, that the members were guided by their sense of right, and the Mayor did not seek to influence them.

Final parties was deferred in the matter until

Final action was deferred in the matter until Final action was deferred in the matter until odry, but it is believed that a majority of the loard will vote to reject the application despite the crack of the "Bess's" whip about their cars

INDICATIONS OF WRECKS OFF NANTUCKET. Nantucket, Mass., July 27.-The wind has blown with hurricane force from the southwest for two days. A heavy thunderstorm prevailed last night. Large quantitles of britanas are drifting ashore on the south side of the island, indicating the loss of some fruiter, or the jettisoning of cargo. There is some other wreck-

the crack of the "Bess's" by "He chman" Barrett.

WILL SUE THE STATE FOR HIS BOY'S DEATH.

Buffalo, July 27.-Michael Broderick, father of the last August during the swiftchmen's strike, will soon begin suit against the Sigle to recover \$5,000 for the egin suit against the state to recover \$5,000 for the boy's death. Surrogate stern has grantel limited letters of administration to the father in order that the action might be begun. The Legislature at its last session conferred jurisdiction on the Board of Claims to hear and determine the matter. Broderick's attorney expects to bring the case before the board about the middle of October, and is confident in will prove that the short seed of the confident in the short seed of the confident in will prove that the short seed of the confident in our plans. We await your pleasure with anyley. Yours respectfully, middle of October, and is confident he will prove that the shots fired were unnecessary and that his client is anxiety. Yours respectfully, entitled to damages.

THE CHRISTIAN BIFFER' SUCCEEDS +HIM. AT THE POSTOFFICE.

POSTMASTER DAYTON APPOINTS AS SUPERIN TENDENT OF THE MONEY ORDER DEPART-MENT JOSEPH ELLIOTT, JR. WHOSE SPECIALTY IS MINDING OTHER

PEOPLE'S BUSINESS Postmaster Charles W. Dayton yesterday made his first important removal of a subordinate, ask-If Mayor Boody tries to do a good action oy ing for the resignation of William Plimley, superintendent of the money order division. Mr. Plimley has been in the postal service since 1865, and one of the ablest and most efficient heads of department in the office. He has won the confidence of business men with whom he has been brought The resignation will take effect September 1, and on August 1 Mr. Plimley will start a vacation which will last all the month.

Mr. Dayton has appointed Joseph Elliott, jr., to be superintendent to succeed Mr. Plimley. Elliott was in the postal service for many years, being remembered in the Postoffice as the man who nearly drove Postmaster Pearson crazy. In fact, friends of Mr. Pearson say that Elliott and two others were in a large measure responsible for the illness which ended in the Postmaster's death. A enoice collection of epithets, chiefly unprintable, still lingers about the name of Elliott in the Postoffice. He had the reputation of causing more disagreement, trouble, discord, hard feeling and heart burnings than any other fifty men in the postal service in the entire city.

Elliott was a busybody whose chief delight was to get others into hot water. He entered the employ of the Government in 1864, being one of the crew of five men who sorted mail on the first postal car run between this city and Washington. In 1868 he was made an examiner, and later was signed to the money order division of the Postoffice. He became paying teller, and finally superintendent. Postmaster Thomas L. James promoted him for originating the system of checks now in in the department.

Mr. Plimley, who entered the postal service in 1865, was made superintendent of the money order division by Mr. Pearson, who retained Elliott as the assistant superintendent. Elliott, with his love for mischief, filled the Postmaster's ears with harges against Mr. Plimley. He reiterated them day in and day out. He repeated them every time he could get an audience with Mr. Pearson, until the Postmaster was worried half to death. One day the plotter and two confederates

walked in upon Mr. Pearson with a bundle of papers which ostensibly substantiated the complaints. Mr. Pearson, with a sweep of his hand, cleared his desk of papers and said in despair: "Gentlemen, if you keep this up you will drive

in their face the charges were groundless, but Mr. Pearson appointed a committee to investigate

them, so that he might escape Elliott's terrific importunity. Mr. Plimley was of course completeexonerated. Elliott was also known as the "Christian

He was superintendent of a Sunday ool in Prooklyn and a frequenter of a low drinking place in Center-st., where prize fighters and their camp followers congregated. He was a line boxer and was deeply interested in any low-browed wretch who had appeared in public as a pugilist or who could tell stories about prizefighting and prize-fighters. If Elliott was not at the Postoflice in the daytime he could probably be found in this resort. Every one knew him the "Christian biffer."

If he presented a curious contradiction in respect times pathetic plea which caused his listeners to to his two classes of associates, he has also shown of crocodile's tears. He began by saying great inconsistency in his political views. He was for twenty-five years known as a Republican, to grant. The assessment as hid was malair. A but when he resigned from his position in the compromise had been reached after years of litigation last year, and \$200,000 a mile had been
agreed upon for the year. If business had kept
on increasing no reduction would have been asked.
But there was competition from trolley cars,
"which went racing through the city," making
better the session of the last least of the city, and the last least of the city."

the place for Elliott. The odds are strong that the new man was selected as a spy to trump up charges against his old associates in office. After September 1 Fostmaster Dayton will receive a series of complaints about his subordinates, which will make out the present staff the worst lot of officials who were ever gathered under one roof. Pet re many months are gone by he will find the professional braybody as great a thorn in his side as Mr. Pearson found him. The place pays \$8.200 a year.

as Mr. Pearson found him. The place Pays \$3,200 a year.
Alexander Stewart, chief clerk of Station P, in the Produce Exchange, is a political James upon whom Elliott must I ok with apprabation. Stewart is not now doing his level best among Democratic politicians to have Superintendent Cokeley, of Station P, removed to make room for him. In the hast campaign Stewart belonged to the Harrison and Reid Club of Blythebourne and the Democratic Club of New-Utrecht, heping thus to butter his bread on both sides. Now he is laying great sitess on his record in New-Utrecht.

MAY RIVAL THE BORDEN CASE.

A SEVENTEEN YEAR OLD GIRL TO BE TRIED FOR THE MURDER OF HER FATHER AND SISTER. St. Louis, July 27,-The Coroner to-day decided that Mand McKibben, aged seventeen years, was responsible

for the death by poisoning of her father and sister, and will be arrested. The verdict was reached after a report by the City Chemist to the effect that he had found in the viscera of the dead persons and in the food partaken by them, traces of arsenle, copper and other ingredients of which Paris green is compounded.

The case is one of deep mystery, and in motive, design and trial will surpass the famous Borden case. On June 21 last the McKibben family, with the exception of Mrs. McKibben, who has been separated her husband for several years, partook a married daughter. Mand McKibben assisted in preparing the meal and was the only member of the party who did not eat dinner. Her refusal was attributed in a severe headache. Soon after the the participants became violently ill. The father died st. Luke's Hospital two days later, and Mrs. Stewart at st. Luke's Hospital two days later, and Mrs. Stewart died on June 25. It was learned that Mand had been unsuccessful in an attempt to procure Paris green from a neighboring drug store, and this fact, together with the knowledge that she was jealous of her sisters and had made threats of revenge for being arrested on suspicion of stealing noncy from her father, led to her arrest. At the preliminary examination Mand asserted her innocence and was released pending the Coroner's verdict.

WHARTON BARKER FILES HIS ANSWER.

Philadelphia, July 27.-Wharton Barker to-day filed an answer to the equity suit brought against him by the Finance Company, of Pennsylvania, in which he was charged, while president of the company, with realizing \$1,000,000 brokerage fees by improperly unloading securities upon it. The ex-president makes a general denial of the charge and says that neither he nor Batker Brothers & Co. received any commission from any transaction made by the Finance Company other than for the purchase or sale of bonts and stocks, where Barker Brothers & Co. were known to be the selling agents.

WOMEN WHO WANT TO WEAR MEN'S CLOTHES. Albany, July 27,-Governor Flower has received the

A REACTION IN STOCKS.

EASIER FEELING IN WALL-ST.

MONEY ON CALL, HOWEVER, REACHES HIGHER FIGURE THAN ON WEDNESDAY.

OVER A MILLION OF GOLD ENGAGED FOR IM-PORTATION AND MORE LIKELY TO FOLLOW

> CATES-THE DEMAND FOR FUNDS BY WESTERN BANKS CON-TINUES-MEETING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

> > GOVERNORS

There was the calm of summer evening on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Hardly a re brance of Wednesday's storm seemed to linger. The stock market opened hopefully, even if weak and, in the astoni-hment caused by its own was a short-lived bear movement about midday, but this panic-loving element of speculative in terest seemed to have done its utmost. Shares went up as determinedly as they plunged down precipitously on the previous day. most cases did not equal entirely the losses of the great "slump" of Wednesday, but they ranged from 1 to 8 per cent. Wall Street men expressed their sincerest gratification at the change, and declared that such a market as the Street had experienced could hardly return in years. The galleries of the Exchange were filled with spectators, and the early morning trading was full of apprehension of probably direful results from the panicky conditions which had existed. But the force of the storm had for the time, at least, spent itself, and Eric receivership, bank suspensions and failures on the Street were

put aside as things that were past. TALE OF GOLD IMPORTS

As potent a factor as any was the news of substantial orders for gold importations with good indication of a continuance of the movement of the precious metal this way. Banks were known to have given earnest of a willingness to facilitate the importations by the powerful aid which they can render. Other things favored the expectation of large receipts from abroad. The posted rates for sterling exchange were from 2 to 4 points below the rate at which it ordinarily becomes pos sible to import gold without loss, and the buying for London account, which has been marked for veral days, was continued.

The heavy currency shipments to the West did not dimirish, fully \$1,500,000 being shipped to Coston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago. Although the numerous and important failures of Western institutions early in the week have been followed by no immediate bad effects of great proportions, the urgent calls for currency show the pressing need of cash under which West ern institutions seem to be suffering and their de pendence on New-York. This helpless calling on New-York banks has been a sore burden to the bankers of this city, who feel that the necessity of supplying the entire country with money is a trifle more than should be thrust upon them.

STOCK EXCHANGE GOVERNORS MEET. The bears made good use, too, of the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange at which was considered the advisability of closing the Exchange if the financial storm sho This method was resorted to in 1873, and the fact that the Board of Governors again took it up for serious consideration in formal meeting gave credence to the very rumors which, the Governors said, it was their thought to quiet. The condition of the market itself was far more effect tive for this purpose than was the announced of the Governors that they did not consider it necessary to close the Exchange.

The stocks which recovered most yesterday were, in the main, these which had suffered most unexpectedly. Manhattan Consolidated rallied \$ per cent from Wednesday's closing; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 5 per cent; Western

leave Southampton to-morrow, came to the ears of Wall Street almost simultaneously with the announcement that \$1,350,000 in Clearing House certificates had been taken out. facts were put together and it was long before the theory had been evolved that the banks were endeavoring to stimulate the importation of gold by releasing money for the use of houses engaged in international exchange. It was also rumored that syndicate had been formed to bring gold over.

Both of these reports were emphatically denied. It was asserted positively that the issue of loan certificates had been made in precisely the same manner and for precisely the same purposes as on previous occasionsnamely, for local use to relieve the monetary stringency, and without thought of the effect on gold imports. Money on call was in great demand and commanded high rates of interest, and it was thought best for the banks to seep into the breach once more and to try to supply at least part of the demand.

There is a general belief in Wall Street that the conditions are now ripe for a considerable influx of gold. Large amounts of stocks and bonds are known to have been bought within the last few days for foreign account, and this, added to the recent heavy purchases of American commodities by foreigners, should be sufficient to turn the tide and bring back some of the golden eagles that have flown away since the first of the year. Driblets of gold have been coming in for several weeks, and this fact is taken as an indication that only a slight influence is needed to make the movement perceptibly larger. Exchange rates Exchange rates gold can be imported without loss when sterling bills sell at \$4 85 1-4. Yesterday sight drafts sold as low as \$4 ×2 and at no time brought over \$4.86

The one thing that operated against the placing of large orders for the yellow metal in London was the stringency in the money market. To counteract the effect of this bankers expressed a willingness to place what facilities they the disposal of the importing houses, even to the extent of taking out Clearing House certificates and lending the firms the money thereby re'cased at nominal rates. No application for certificates for this purpose has yet been made, however. The gold known positively to have been engaged yesterday amounted to \$1,200,000, of which Lazard Freres will import \$1,000,000 and L. Von Hoffman & Co., \$200,000. There were report that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Heidelbach, lckelheimer & Co. had also placed orders, but these could not be verified.

PAYMENTS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

The stringency in Boston, due in large part to the embarrassments of mills and factories in New-England, was so pronounced that the banks in that city, besides withdrawing large deposits from New-York, found T necessary to issue \$790. 000 in loan certificates. This makes the total now outstanding there \$7,515,000. Yesterday's issue in this city brought the total up to \$23, 250,000. Several banks in Philadelphia held checks against the Sub-Treasury sent them on for collection, with a request that they be cashed in currency and the proceeds remitted direct. A large proportion of the out-of-town